

Asymmetry of Facial Features and Other Body Parts Reflective of Lack of Maternal Exercise During Fetal Development Leading to Permanent Malformation of the Interstitia and an Increased Overall Risk of Disease

10 July 2022

Simon Edwards

Research Acceleration Initiative

Introduction

As the body's interstitia proves increasingly to play a significant role in overall health and as this author has previously attributed the increased severity of the presentation of genetic diseases to a decrease in fluid flow and thus gene expression within the interstitia, this author has examined the possible consequences of dysfunction of the interstitia during fetal development.

Abstract

If we consider the interstitia as a highway through which messenger RNA must pass in order to arrive at other points throughout the body and deliver their "messages" to its near and far reaches, one which provides not only a path through which to travel but also provides the propulsive force necessary for mRNA and other materials to move about through areas outside of the circulatory system, it is essential both that the highway be structured properly and that it be maintained properly. In order for the interstitia to do its job, a person must regularly exercise or, at minimum, regularly change their posture in order for fluids to move about in the interstitia. A person must be adequately hydrated and, as was pointed out in a previous publication of mine, gravity is important for this process and thus, astronauts in zero-gravity environments experience increased risk of the manifestation of genetic diseases. The interstitia depends upon gravity to facilitate the sedimentation of proteins which are later propelled through osmosis to distant points within the body. Changes in posture and physical exercise help this process along.

If changes in posture are essential for proper gene signalling, a maternal lack of exercise should result in an increased risk of fetal malformation resulting from asymmetric gene expression. By the same token, the presence of asymmetry in an adult may point back to a lack of maternal exercise. It is my supposition that all asymmetries in which the mirror images of one side of the body fail to match the actual other side are the result of exclusively of errors in an epigenetic process of signalling and never due to inherited traits. A person may inherit traits such as "big ears" but a person who has one ear that is larger than the other would necessarily have developed that feature as a result of improper gene signalling unique to their own fetal development. This is related to the process of fingerprint formation, which is determined by chance mRNA signalling and not inherited genes.

Furthermore, sedentary tendencies in expectant mothers may even lead to malformations of the interstitia itself, something which may cause worsening health in an individual over time and reduce the benefit associated with exercise for those with malformed interstitia.

Conclusion

If we look at the deformities associated with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome, we see what may in fact be a manifestation of an insufficient production of mRNA during fetal development induced chemically in a symmetrical fashion. In FAS, we may be seeing the result of only a fraction of necessary signals being sent due to a suppression of the signal manufacturing process. Take, for example, the smooth philtrum of those with FAS and consider the fact that establishing the philtrum is a process of subtlety; one which may never happen if only a fraction of the total mRNA needed is produced. Since philtrums serve no practical purpose and form only as a secondary byproduct of the diverting of cartilage to form the barrier that divides the two nasal canals, it is clear that the process of the body telling cartilage to move from one area into another neighboring area is disrupted seriously by the presence of alcohol. That process of disruption, however, is not a deficiency of the interstitia and is instead the equivalent of not having enough cars on the road to move everyone about in our analogy in which the interstitia is compared to a highway. FAS does, however, illustrate the way in which improper gene expression can prove devastating in early development.